a favor on us by letting us have it to complete our files.

The Cincinnati Platform. approaching meeting of the Democratic National Con- be concentrated. vention at Charleston. We allude to that series of resolutions known as the Cincinnati Platform, they having been adopted as a declaration of principles by the delegates of the Democratic party assembled in National tions of the party, with only such additions as were to a new conjuncture of circumstances.

These resolutions are the only recognized test of National Democracy, and the attempts of ultra partisans in any State or section to apply new tests, or set themselves up as either legislators for or dictators to the party, ought to be resisted as alike arrogant and inexpedient.

As we understand them, these resolutions meet every requirement of our existing political position. The resolution in regard to the territories which declares that " we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States"-this resolution we say, expresses our views, namely that the right of decision by a territory, only arises in the event of her having sufficient population to justify her forming a constitution and applying for admission as a State .-She can form such constitution as she pleases, either admitting or excluding slavery, but that can have no effeet until she is admitted as a State under it. It by no the powers of sovereignty, as the advocates of what is known as squatter sovereignty, would have us to believe.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE CALDWELL.—We notice, by the papers received this morning, that His Honor, Judge Caldwell, having received the appointment of President of the Salisbury branch of the Bank of North Carolina, has resigned his Judgeship to accept said appointment. No doubt the Judge, in resigning the Judgeship, has been actuated by a desire to enjoy that comparative case and quiet which his time of life requires, and which would be incompatible with the discharge of the arduous and trying duties of the Circuit—to which no man devoted himself with greater energy or fidelity.

The retirement of Judge Caldwell will be a serious loss to the judiciary of North Carolina, and a loss which becomes more serious every day, as with the present rate of compensation it becomes daily more difficult to induce men of ability and experience in the legal profession to take and keep positions on the bench. There are now two vacancies to be filled on the bench of the Superior Court. We regret to believe that the resignation of Judge Shephard is simply a question of time. The Council of State is summoned to meet on the 15th of Feb ruary, as we learn from the Charlotte Democrat. As we think it right, proper and politic, to raise the compensation of the Judges to such a standard as will induce the best men not only to take but to keep the office, we have no hesitation in again pressing the subject upon public attention.—Daily Journal, 25th inst.

We met up yesterday with a late copy of a pic torial paper published in New York by a person calling himself Frank Leslie. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it a full-blooded abolition sheet, and scurrilous at that. It abuses Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, for exposing the dishonesty of Helper, calling him " Iscariot," and so forth. It takes advantage of some story in the Tribune about an Irishman being badly treated in Savannah, to taunt the Irish with their having voted for old, which weighed eight hundred and forty pounds. the South, and to tell them that this serves them right. stripe. A good Englishman is just as good as any man have to try again. gets to be-a flunkey of the Frank Leslie order is a different thing altogether, and is about as mean as he could be if made to order.

Daily Journal, 25th instant. "She swore she'd ne'er consent, and then-consented." Our cotemporary of the Charlotte Bulletin, in its issue of the 24th, brings the above quotation to mind. It devotes over half a column to remarks deprecatory of the action of a mere precinct meeting in Bladen county. determine to carry out the policy inaugurated at White Harper's is not, so far as we can see. Oak, we will have none of it. We will not make the columns of the Bulletin a sewer through which should flow vituperation and abuse.'

The Bulletin, on the head of this, copies these proceedings in full, although not requested to do so. Why it should so protest against doing what it was not asked to do, and then do it, rather puzzles us. In fact we think it will puzzle friend Britton himself, when he comes

No Speaker yet. What more can we say Nothing, nothing. We cannot see any new developments. It is said that the Republicans begin to exhibit some weakness in the knees, so far as standing up to Sherman is concerned. It is evident that he cannot be elected, although possibly some member of the Republican party, or of the so-called "People's Party," who is not committed to Helperism might be.

The Republicans may probably back down so far as to withdraw Sherman, or permit Sherman to withdraw himself, and it may be that some less obnoxious member of the party may be chosen. They will yield Sherman with great reluctance, for it will be so far a retrograde movement, and will be regarded by Mr. Seward's friends as equivalent to an abandonment of that gentleman the accounts of some of the English papers, is destined to himself-hence the tenacity with which they cling to the member from Ohio. If Sherman goes, so does Seward and some other leader must bear the standard during the Missouri, or some other person in the South but not it. Some one whose geographical position might afford the shadow of nationality with the substance of section-

The next few weeks if carefully watched will afford the key to a great many enigmatical movements. The Republicans are now engaged in the dangerous evolution of changing front in the presence of a vigilant and disciplined adversary. The Democrats will not fail to take them on the flank. Their first exposure will begin when they cave away from Sherman. They are thrown on the defensive all over the country, even at the North, after

Spite of the ardent hopes of a good many intelligent persons, we still doubt whether there is any chance of an early organization of the House. Mutual exas-(this day week) the President made any suggestions to the mail contractors about Mr. Corwin for Speaker .-We have pretty good reasons for saying that he did not. Letters from Washington are not the best authority.

Daily Journal, 24th inst. The mails were detained in the Potomac River last week, while Adams' Express packages, under charge of the Agents of the company came over the Orange and advance of the mail.

The Speakership_Can it be Done ?

things stand, to bring forward the name of any member | sd. The fire was occasioned by a defective flue. In to-day's paper will be found a document of the of the House of whatever party, against whom objection highest importance at the present time, in view of the will not be made, or upon whom a majority of votes can

In this position of affairs, any number of expedients have been suggested. A resort to the plurality rule has been attempted by the Republicans, but resisted by the Democrats while the question is pending on the resolu-Convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1856. In all im- tions offered by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, declaring no portant particulars they are a re-affirmation of the prin- endorser of Helper's book fit to be Speaker. The plan ciples and policy proclaimed by all preceding Conven- of closing the nominations at a certain fixed time, and then, after each successive ballot, dropping the lowest deemed necessary for the application of these principles | candidate, has also been suggested, but, for reasons, perhaps better understood by those on the ground than by us at a distance, has not been acted upon or seriously considered. The last proposition, and the most startling of all, because one that never could have been thought of, save in the most desperate circumstances-one which in no circumstances before has ever been broached-is that the House should choose some citizen, not a member, to preside over its deliberations as Speaker.

The question arises whether this can be done? The only reference to this matter in the Constitution of the United States is in ART. 1., Sec. II., paragraph 5

"The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.'

We see here no difference between the "Speaker and other officers," and it is notorious that the "other officers," as Clerk, Door-Keeper, Sergeant-at-Arms, Post-Master, etc., are not, and indeed hardly could be members. Some of them certainly could not be, consistent with a proper discharge of their duties. We must confess, that after a pretty careful search, we are unable to find anything in the Constitution at all preventive or opposed to the last proposition made, that of choosing a means implies the right of a mere territory to exercise outsider for Speaker. That there is much in parliamentary usage, all must admit. That the resort would be a humiliating one, none can deny. It would remind us too forcibly of the feuds that tore the Italian Republics of the middle ages, and compelled them to ask a governor from some of the neighboring States, under the title of "Podesta." The rival factions would rather submit to an outsider than to each other. Little harmony and till less good for the country could be expected to flow from the deliberations of a body whose vitality as an organized branch of the Federal Government could not be vindicated or maintained without extraneous help from some outsider-unofficial person.

Besides this, we cannot but think, that after all, this would be only an evasion of the issue—a make-shift, a temporary expedient, and of such things we have had enough, and too much. We much prefer that the thing should be met fairly and boldly, face to face, through the plan of dropping the lowest candidate at each ballot, until all should have been compelled to show their hands and then we could the better understand our ground.

It would be unjust to Mr. Winslow, our Representative, to close these remarks without bearing testimony to the coolness, tact, firmness and urbanity with which he has borne himself throughout, as chairman of the managing committee appointed by the caucus of the Democratic members at the beginning of the session.-If he has failed in effecting an organization by the eletion of a national man to the Speakership, we are certain that the failure has resulted from no lack of zeal or ability on his part.

By the way-if they do talk of an outsider for Speaker, who has had to preside during the most trying times- mon bar iron welded into the damaged spot, and the rail who is a man of ability, character and legislative ex- is as good as new. This operation may be performed to perience ?—Daily Journal, 23d inst.

Everett Peterson, Esqr., of Sampson County on the 19th inst., killed a hog 2 years, 7 months, 12 days

This pig was half brother to the one killed a short It goes for Sherman for Speaker. "Frank Leslie" is time since by Haywood Boykin, Esqr., which weighed understood to be an English cockney, of the Exeter Hall 741 pounds. Mr. Peterson says that Mr. Boykin will

Things may be overdone, and then a reaction is sure to follow, and the objects of any movement so overdone, may be defeated, no matter how laudable such objects may be. We think that the movement against books and periodicals written or published at the North is being rather overdone,—as for instance, in regard to Harper's Magazine, a readable affair, as little sectional as it well can be. Other folks may be keener than we are, but really art and literature know no bounds of It says in conclusion, that " if our Democratic brethren latitude, unless of course they be sectionally abusive, and

> We had the pleasure yesterday of seeing Judge Smalley, of Vermont, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is on his way to Charleston to make arrangements for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention in that city in April.

Judge Smalley is a very pleasant gentleman, and, as a national Democrat, seems to entertain no opinion upon national politics that might not be expressed with equal acceptance in North Carolina as in Vermont. We were pleased to hear him speak quite cheeringly of our prospects at the North. In his opinion a great and visible reaction has already taken place there, and the end is not yet. Neither Helperism, nor Seward's "irrepressible conflict " can hold its ground.

He seems to think that an organization of the House will probably be effected during the present month. If at the expense of any abandonment of principle on the part of the Democrats, we would sooner that it should never be effected. We are tired of temporizing.

Daily Journal, 23d inst. Breakers ahead are still apprehended in the way of the meeting of the European Congress, which has already been more than once postponed, and which, according to

indefinite postponement and final abandonment. The difficulty immediately pressing has reference to the Papal provinces outside of the city of Rome. When approaching Presidential contest, say Mr. Bates, of the war commenced in Italy, the Austrian troops quartered in different portions of the Roman territories were withdrawn for the protection of the more immediate This trait in our national character is signally illustradominions of the Emperor, and following upon such withdrawal was the overthrow of the existing Pontifical authority. The question now appears to be whether troops. Outside of Rome it would be difficult to say what sort of government is in power, whether revolutionary, provisional or pontifical.

starting out to occupy an attacking position. They know that they are losing ground, and keep as quiet as possible.—Daily Journal, 25th inst.

Inat the presence of the French forces in Italy, and the operation of the Pills; while external disorders, and the operation of the Pills; while external disorders, and the operation of the Pills; while external disorders, and the effects of external injuries, were rapidly and uniform to bring about the present position of things in the states by removed by the application of the Ointment. This of the Church, is of course evident, and imposes the was demonstration. The national mind was convinced. heavier responsibility on Louis Napoleon, who, as mon. Enthusiasm replaced doubt. arch of France, is the eldest son of the Church, and who, as a shrewd politician does not wish to run recklessly States, has been the means of adding very considerably

England is said to oppose any forcible restoration of

Alexandria route. It was thus that the Express was in long and weighed 3 1-2 ounces. No Shanghai about al prejudice beat in vain.—N. Y. "Gourier." it .- Daily Journal, 24th anst.

About 11 o'clock on the forenoon of Friday Circumstances go to show that, so far as human last, the roof of the building occupied by the printing vision extends, the chances for the election of a Speaker establishment of the Columbia South Carolinian and of the United States House of Representatives are less Southern Banner, took fire, and was not extinguished Any of the subscribers to this paper having a on this, the 4th Monday of January, 1860, than they were until some damage had been done. The loss to the maa copy of the 5th inst., not caring to file it, will confer on the 1st Monday in December, 1859. Parties have terials in the building was appraised at \$770 50. The come to a dead lock, and it is manifestly impossible, as loss to the building has not yet been properly ascertain-

10 o'clock, A. M.-A d-etestable hand-organ hath been playing somewhere in our immediate neighbourhood, for lo, these many minutes, or hours, or days, for we take no note of time (N. B. Time would'nt pay it if we did.) Who the extraordinary person is by whom the of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions in rotary motion is communicated to the crank of said organ, we cannot say, but he is a martyr, certain. We don't know whether he ever had a monkey, but if he ever did have a monkey, we feel certain that that monkey is departments and agents of the government; and that it is either a dead or a fugitive monkey, for no monkey of common sensibility, could sit day after day on the top of the instrument in question, and hear "Villikins and his Dinah," and "Old Hundred" slaughtered in cold blood, with malice atorethought, without pining away or the debts of the several States, contracted for local and in running into dissipation. The thing would be impossi- ternal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would

We propose that our organ-grinder be sent on to organize" Congress. Let him go into the House each day at 12 o'clock, and grind away until a Speaker is elected, or all hands leave, and our word for it, we will and to complete an ample protection of persons and property have a Speaker or a universal resignation within the week. It is the only chance.

The man and his organ are both gone, but we will have a talk with them and make the arrangement. We will take there on and give those fellows in Washington -eavenly music .- Daily Journal, 24th inst.

STEPPED OUT .- E. M. Diamond, Esq., of Texas, committed on the charge of larceny in two cases, made his escape last night from the jail of this county. It is not known at what time, but supposed about 2 or 3 o'clock this morning. We understand that he left a polite note for the jailor. He appears to have worked his way out with a knife blade. Mr. Diamond rather anticipated a flagellation, and not wishing to put the authorities to parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and in pursuit of Cortinas. They also refuse to aid either that much trouble, took French leave.

Daily Journal, 24th inst. We have from Kelley, Market Street, Godey's Lady's Book for February, 1860. Godey has its own peculiar character is fully maintained in the present number. Also, from the same, we have Peterson's Magazine for

February. It has for a leading illustration a steel plate engraving of three pretty girls. Quite attractive,

Also, Harper for February. We do think this number is quite up to the standard of Harper.

Robbery.—The High Point (N. C.) Reporter of the town was forcibly entered on Tuesday night of last week and watches and jewelry to a considerable amount stolen therefrom. The rogue gained ingress by forcing a back window, and making his way thence to the front room, there being no one sleeping in the store at the time. A suspicious looking fellow was arrested, but released for they may be called. want of testimony. No clue to the stolen goods has

NEW METHOD OF REPAIRING PAILROAD IRON.—The Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, has introduced a new system of repairing damaged and worn out iron in the shops at Hamilton, Canada. The mode And hence a political crusade in the sheeteenth century, and of accomplishing this is simple, and is said to be very in the United States of America, against Catholic and for our medium for the transmission throughout the South successful. The Hamilton Spectator describes the pro- eign born, is neither justified by the past history or the fucess as somewhat as follows:

" A rail which is damaged at the end by the peeling off a portion of it, or the spreading consequent on hard and that, too, in such a manner that the rail is better, and will stand more wear and tear than when new .why not cleet Mr Allen of Illinois, the present Clerk. The rail is heated to a white heat, and a piece of coma greater or less extent, as the case may be; some of ts cheapness. Messrs. Dunning & Wormly, the contractors for this work, say that they can repair these rails at a cost of \$6 per ton, while to re-roll them would cost \$30, besides the expenses of transportation and duties if they were done in the United States.'

The above process has been in operation at the shops of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road for about

Tribute of Respect.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 18th, 1869. LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 83. WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Disposer of human who departed this life on the 11th day of January, 1860 .enjoyment in the Lodge above, and has left a family and

large circle of friends to deplore his loss. Therefore solved. That in the death of brother Ward society has been bereft of one of her most useful and valuable members -ef a universal favorite-masonry of one of her most worand consistent members, and the family circle of a kind, steady and zealous imitation of his many noble qualitiesthat long after his earthly tabernacle shall have decayed the memory of his virtues will be an Evergreen in the hearts of

Resolved, That as a token of the loss this Lodge has sus

the deceased, the Lodge and members be clothed in the usual badge of mourning for a space of thirty days. Resolved, That while we deeply feel the loss of ourbeoved brother, and his familiar face at our regular meetings we would not forget the breach that is made in the family circle, and the kindred hearts that will long mourn his loss. Without intruding upon a grief so sacred, we beg to be per-

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and tional conventions—ratified by the people in the election of resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge—a copy 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territores sent to the surviving family of the deceased; and a copy in 1852-all in 1854. sent to each of the Wilmington papers, with a request to

These resolutions were offered and read in open Lodge. on Friday, the 13th January, 1860, by brother Dr. E. W. Ward, and unanimously adopted. The Lodge being called together for the purpose of burying brother George J. Ward, which was done according to the usual customs of the fra-

A. J. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE OPINION OF AMERICA,

ON A VITAL SUBJECT. Show an American any invention, from a political constitution to a patent rat-trap, and his first impulse will be to search for its defects; his next, to improve upon habitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without ing all that is claimed for it-invaluable, unimprovable of perfect equality with the other States. he "acknowledges the corn," adopts the article, whatever it may be, and renders due honor to the inventor. ted in the boundless popularity of Professor Holloway's remedies in this country. When they were first advertised in the United States, half the world had already approved them. The leading governments of Europe, the former state of things shall be restored by force of foreign arms. Rome itself is held by French dorsed them. But these credentials were not sufficient for the henefit of the few, at the expense of the many and the former state of things shall be restored by force public institutions, and eminent scientific men had encontinuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the henefit of the few, at the expense of the many and the former state of things shall be restored by force public institutions, and eminent scientific men had encontinuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation. for "Brother Jonathan." He must try them in the crucible of experiment. The results were in the highest degree satisfactory. Dyspepsia, bilious complaints, atfections of the bowels, all the painful and dangerous va- was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the That the presence of the French forces in Italy, and rieties of internal diseases disappeared, invariably, under

We presume that the establishment in New York of a central depot for the sale of his remedies in the United and other periodicals have published statements of cures

The Cincinnati Platform. Resolved. That the American Democracy place their trust

in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people. Resolved. That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism. under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too

monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew general convention, they have presented their candidates for

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the

inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitu-2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements. 3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon

the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume

such assumption be just or expedient. 4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Gov ernment to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to

demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges,

from domestic violence or foreign aggression. 5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be

sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution. 7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political

utility, in all business pursuits. 8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people 9. That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the Pre sident the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, uncharacter as a Lady's Magazine, and we believe this der restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficent to guard merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting

system of general internal improvements. 10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same 20th instant says that the store of L. Sonnehil of that spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our stat-

ute books. And, Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National conventions, an adverse political and religiouss test has been se cretly organised by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relacion thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name

Resolved. That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and predom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of adopted by the same persons at Buffalo. person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can zation upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place .-

ture prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government. tions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and con-1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to several States, and that such States are the sole and proper the fall of man by the safest doctrines of divinity, or the rank of Mandarin. There is a War-department, but

prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipent steps in rela- democratic and the republican parties for their subser- king, the Minister-of-War names a general-in-chief. tion thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our poli tical institutions.

gress; and herefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for rethree years, and we learn is a great saving to the Com- claiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, b. repealed. or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency. 3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery

death, our worthy and esteemed brother, George J. Ward. uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison Called from labor in this Lodge below to refreshment and to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import. And that we may more distinctly meet the it me on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on the slavery agi-

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring preciation of the worth of our departed brother, will be a the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue-and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and in | tractors to execute the peremptory orders of the Decite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territocognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic over the River route, has been without the approval of laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska the Department. Second Assistant Postmaster General as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slave- Dundas, has written to the Postmaster at Richmond, upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union-non-interfe ence by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Colum- a peremptory order that for the future it shall be sent

confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in na-

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the ad mission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect- the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact-the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expanson of this union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of gov-

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority tions. They have not been served yet. of actual residents, and whenever the number of their in-If, however, he finds it perfect-capable of perform- domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms

Resolved, Finally, that in the view of the condition of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in fever of ple of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less

between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realised by the spirit of "A Good Egg."—We saw this morning an egg laid by a South American hen, belonging to Mr. J. F. Brockett, which egg measured 6 inches round, was 3 inches long and weighed 3 1-2 ounces. No Shanghai about it.—Daily Journal, 24th inst.

and other periodicals have published statements of cures the most important achievements realised by the spirit modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exert modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exert modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exert modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exert modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exert modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exert modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exert modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exert modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exert to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to imped or claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to imped or claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to imped or claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to imped or claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to imped or claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to imped or claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to imped or claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to imped or claim over it.

A Good Egg. The Massing and other productions of the State became no

We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it. 4. Resolved, That, in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central

America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Interoceanic Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain ing, by arbitration. The best possible proof of the a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the peo ple of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

For the Journal. MESSRS. EDITORS: I have frequently been solicited by some of our good farmers to write a few lines for your paper, similar to these I am now about to pen. Though young and assuming no pretensions to advise the wise and good men of our great country, yet, I feel that I am not doing wrong when I endeavor to comply with their solicitations. The source whence these solicitations have come, induce me to write. I look upon those who made them as men watchful of the affairs of our country, and, who are ever willing design to profit by the quarrel. England, in particular to do all in their power to promote her welfare and best interest. Why then should I not write a communication in accordance with their requests? They are the freemen of our country and have a voice that should be heard as well as any others. Vox populi est vox patrice.

Non-intercourse with the North, with the view of building up Southern trade and manufatures is now strongly advocated, and something" should "be done." We should establish manufactories & carry on importations directly from foreign ports, and the progress in this direction would soon be apparent and real. "Goods will be consumed as long as people are able to pay for them, & although we may talk about buy ing in Charleston, or Richmond, or elsewhere in the South we will find that, after all, we are only buying New York importations, or Northern made goods at second hand.' We desire direct trade and direct manufactures; and we will have these by building up Southern trade and Southern manufactures. The couthern cities maintain no lines to Europe, but they have almost daily steamers to new York While this is so, the talk of non intercourse will be only

Now it is proposed to he farmers around, that we hold meeting, at some suitable place, and enter into resolutions. that we will do business or trade with no merchant who does not turn his attention to direct importations. Thus we will encourage direct trade and put down all those who will only buy goods at the North and sell them here at second hand. We are desirous that direct trade should be at Wilmington. Has any other farmer a word in this matter.

Later from Texas.

New Orleans, January 22.—The steamship Arazonia has arrived from Brazos, with dates from Browns calculated to place the business of the country within the ville to January 18. She brings \$142,000 in specie. control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws | The authorities and people of Matamoras protest against the introduction of American volunteers into Mexico, decapitated. and refuse a passage to Americans through that district practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and government against him. Cortinas has gathered together be condemned to death.' This extreme rigor is applied 300 men, and intends to renew hostilities.

THE VERA CRUZ MAIL LINE .- New Orleans, Jan. 20th. t is feared that mail communication by steam hence with Mexican ports will soon be abandoned, as the compensation allowed by the federal government does not pay for the ex- stories about his exploits, or who shall exaggerate the the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose pense of carrying it on. Should such be the case, the regret

Young America.—Here is a specimen of Young America as he is to be found in Tennessee: Hugh, commonly, called "Hudy" for short, is about progress in letters may be judged of by the following conversation between him and his tather, the other day:

Hugh. Oh, very well. I've got so I can turn a summersault without putting my head on the ground, and I can stand on my head without putting my feet against a tree.

Satisfactory-no complaint against the teacher.

ABOLITION CONVENTION IN UTICA.—A convention of Parrison Abolitionists was in session at Utica, N. Y., soldier is, moreover, not even allowed the privilege on the 17th instant. The speakers were Parker Pills- grumbling. bury, Aaron M. Powell, Marins R. Robinson, Susan B. "Art. 16. Any soldier who shall murmur in the ess Anthony, and Rev. Beriah Green. The attendance was cution of his duty in the camp shall receive from 60 to eminent example in free government, built upon entire free. only moderate. The resolutions are similar to those 70 blows; the same fault in action, or repeated in came

papers have been excluded from the mails at the South; defenders of the Celestial Empire is, however, imposing out they congratulate the friends of the enslaved that in | it is not less than 900,000, without counting the troop the New York Herald they have found a safe and zeal- of the two Mongolias and Thibet." of the most powerful atterances against the slave system | sent year, contains a long article upon China, from which by Garrison, Philips, Dr. Cheever and others. The we translate a passage. It runs thus: "The military Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of pur- Gordon Bennett, Esq., for so earnestly espousing their European nations. Each governor general or governor cose, the well considered declarations of former conven- cause, and for the skill with which he has filled his has certain regiments under his command, but the columns with what are called " treasonable, murderous rarely enter into action. In case of war, a militia and insurrectionary " movements, pouring them all over raised, chiefly consisting of volunteers, who hope on a the South as little molested as if they were sermons on tiring to obtain advantages or even be elevated to the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers are superior to the governor of provinces. Who speeches were very ultra in tone, denouncing both the there is war with the rebels, as at this moment at Nanviency to the demands of the South and slavery. Exchange.

SPRING SUPERIOR COURTS .- The Courts in this section will commence with an extra term for Cumberland on the fifth Monday of January, the 20th inst., Judge ed to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Con- Shepherd presiding. The regular Terms will begin after a week's intermission on the second Monday, the 13th day of February, the same Judge presiding, and will be

held as follows :-			
Harnett,	Monday,	February	13
Moore,	**		20
Montgomery,	**	46	27
Stanly,	66	March	5
Anson,	"	44	12
Richmond,	"	66	19
Robeson,	44	**	26
Bladen,	44	April	2
Columbus,	**	7,	9
Brunswick,	**	**	16
N. Hanover (2 week	s) "	**	23
Sampson,	**	May	7
Cumberland,	"	"	14
The state of the s		100.00	The second secon

Fayetteville Observer. THE SOUTHERN MAIL .- Washington, Jan. 19 .- The Post-Office Department is much annoyed at the recent detention of the mails upon the Potomac river, which has arisen entirely from the neglect or refusal of the conpartment, that the mails should be transported by Railroad. The renewal of the attempt to transport the mails demanding to know why he has sent the mail by that route, to the detriment of the public service, and making via the Virginia Central and Orange and Alexandria Railroads. He has also, directed the Postmaster at Alexandria to forward the mails detained there, and all future Southern mails by way of the Orange and Alex-

DEATH OF A SOUTHERN EDITOR .- Augusta, January | Assembly had passed a bill to remove the scat of 20 .- James W. Jones, editor of the Augusta Chronicle ernment to Vancouver, but it would probably be and Sentinel, died last night at 1 o'clock.

andria Railroad.

ARRESTS FOR THE HARPER'S FERRY COMMITTEE .-Cleveland, Jan. 20 .- Messrs. Giddings, Plumb, and warrants got out on behalf of the Senate Harper's Ferry Committee. The papers were sent here to the ex-marshal, who holds them, and has sent back for instruc-

BENECIA .- We notice that Bell's Life in London and the Sporting Life, under their calendar of "Fights to Come," both enter Heenan under the title of the Bepopular institutions in the Old World, and the dangerous necia Boy. That soubriquet is, therefore, fixed, and the 16th April will decide whether it will stand torever on the roll of fame among the names of the fistic champions 1842, it is said, has business been more thoroughly!" of England. Benecia is the name of a town in Califor- trated in Philadelphia than at present. The Ledge bility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of of a heautiful girl, the daughter of General Vallejo, who of a beautiful girl, the daughter of General Vallejo, who There is literally nothing doing. The merchants at lies buried upon its topmost hill. What a contrast to selling the smallest amount of goods and receiving her gentle spirit will be the fierce scene enacted near most meagre per centage of indebtedness. An old me for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and London, between Heenan and Tom Sayers, on the 16th chant, or rather a gentleman for many years prominent April !- Wilkes' Spirit.

Bets on "the Boy" are said to be 100 to 60, and in terday that for several months previous to the 1st some cases 2 to 1 on him. LATER FROM HAVANA .- New Orleans, January, 21

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT-WONDERFUL Es-CAPE OF THE PASSENGERS .- New York, Jan. 22 .- A train for New Haven was partially thrown from the try, and from which our city suffered unjustly and

peration has gone so far that a good many members counter to the popular feeling on one hand, or the rehardly care for it now. We do not believe the report ligious sentiment on the other.

States, nas oeen the means of adding very considerably to his princely fortune; but if it has been a pecuniary benefit to him, it has been a benefit which money can be principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bear matter and the development of the driving wheel of the locomotive. The tender benefit to him, it has been a benefit which money can be principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bear matter and the development of the driving wheel of the locomotive. The tender benefit to him, it has been a benefit which money can be principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bear matter and the development of the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bear matter and the development of the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bear matter and the development of the driving wheel of the locomotive. The tender benefit to him, it has been a benefit which money can be principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bear matter and the development of the driving wheel of the locomotive. The tender benefit to him, it has been a benefit which money can be principled in the Monroe doctrine; their bear matter and the development of the driving wheel of the driving wheel of the locomotive. The tender benefit to him, it has been a pecuniary benefi England is said to oppose any forcible restoration of the Continent and Pills are now accessible to people of the civil authority of the Pope over his revolted provinces, and yet we find the Catholics of the Empire urging upon Lord Palmerston to maintain the Pope. It is a mixed up affair.

Interpret involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bear-ing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be in an ing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be in an import admit of no misconstruction; they should be a should be in an import admit of no misconstruction; they should be in an import admit of no misconstruction; they should be in an import admit of no misconstruction; the properties in an import admit of no m that there were 250 passengers on the train!

The Chinese Question.

Intelligence from Europe states that the Emperor of China, awakened to a sense of the darger which threat ens him from the combined armaments of France and England, has solicited the United States to act as medi ator. International disagreements are frequently settled in this manner, by mediation-or, more properly speak cess of Mr. Ward's mission is this reference to the Unite States-if the fact be as stated. What may create a doubt, is its being the most sensible thing that the Em peror of China-Hienfung by name, who succeeds Tank wang, his father, in February, 1850-could possibly do Not having the pluck manfully to oppose an invading force of some 20,000 European soldiers, this ruler 415,000,000 of subjects is wise in his generation in referring the matter to arbitration. We have considerable doubts, however, whether France and England will allow the dispute to be adjusted thus. They certainly wants the island of Chusan, having discovered that Hong-Kong, though well situated is too unhealthy for longer occupation. France, no doubt, will also go in for a slice of Chinese territory. The Chinese army is about the worst in the world

A French officer, one Captain Dabry, has lately put lished a work on the Organization Militaire de la Chim which shows how this force is disciplined. He says: "The Chinese adopt as a principle that the soldier: time of peace must be occupied, and accordingly marries, and is allowed a piece of land which he obliged to cultivate; he sometimes even engages trade. The necessities of domestic and civil life quickle stifle in his mind all military spirit. The French troops consequently, will not have to meet in China soldie resembling Europeans, but men animated by a different spirit, and having a different organization. By casting

a glance at the 41 articles which compose the Chine military code, we shall see that the Government itself understands the imperfection of that organization. For the sentiment of honor, duty, and love of country, which guide the European flags, it has substituted fear. The penalty of death is written everywhere in the code of armies, for the smallest as well as the gravest oflence. The punishment of blows, and of having arrows threat through the nose and ears, comes afterwards. Here are two of the articles of the sanguinary regulations which

the Celestial Empire has adopted for its battalions: "' Art. 1. Every soldier, who, in action, shall not ad. vance when the drum or the gong is beaten, shall be

"Art. 2. Any soldier who in a movement in ad vance shall lag in the rear or murmur in the ranks, shall not only to the cowardice of the soldier, but to his more faults. Thus-"Art. 7 declares 'that any soldier who shall appro-

priate to himself the merit of another, who shall invenservices which he may have rendered in a campaign shall be decapitated.' " Arts. 9 and 21 of this Code of Terror, destined to

prevent fear, are not less curious : "'Art. 9. Every soldier who shall terrify his comrades by false stories of spirits and demons shall be decan ted.' The same punishment is inflicted for the revels tions of the secrets of war, for excesses committed or Father. Well, my son, how are you getting along at the native or foreign population, and even for disorder

conduct of the slightest kind. "'Art. 21. Any soldier who, on hearing a common talk in his sleep, shall reply to him, and so cause disorder in the camp, shall receive from 60 to 84 blows; and non-commissioned officers shall have the ear pierced h an arrow, and shall be so paraded through the camp. the offence be committed in the presence of the enemy the punishment shall be decapitation.' The Chinese

shall be punished by death.' Such victims of passiv One resolution refers to the fact that Northern news- obedience cannot be very dangerous. The number

The appendix to the Aimanach de Gotha for the prohanks of American abolitionists are tendered to James organization of China essentially differs from that of whom all the troops are submissive. There is no la perial fleet; the admirals are provincial functionaries. The Chinese army comprises a reserve, estimated at 500,000 men, of which 600,000 to 700,000 are Chines 300,000 are Mongolians, with 500,000 Mandehoux.-The navy consists of 826 ships, with 58,637 men, con

manded by two admirals.' Yet with all this force and an immense population out of which it could be doubled immediately, the Empere of China is afraid of a French and English force, consiting, comparatively speaking, of a handful of men! The name, HIENFUNG, of this seventh reigning Emperor the dynasty of the Tsings, is only a nom d'Etat signification ing "perfect felicity." It should be exchanged for the Chinese equivalent of "perfect pusillanimity," for the Brother of the Sun and Moon is evidently a rank cowar

Arrival of the Overland California Mail. St. Louis, Jan. 21.—The overland California mail the 15th ult., arrived at Malley's station to-day. Po ticians were gathering at Sacramento preparatory the meeting of the Legislature, on the 2d of January Governor Latham's inauguration took place on fi

Ex-Gov. Weller and Gen. Denver were the leading candidates for U.S. Senator. The complexion of the Legislature had been asco tained to be 93 democrats, 80 anti-Lecomptonites, 3 to publicans and 1 whig. The snow in Carson valley was from three to five deep, and the inhabitants were in great distress.

The cattle belonging to the settlers in Harney La valley were starving for want of food. Hay was \$1 per ton. The Indians were dying from cold and start tion. Mining claims were selling at from \$8. Two hunters had been murdered near Humboldt the Mattole Indians, and fourteen of the latter had be

killed by a party who went in pursuit of them. It was reported that twenty-five pounds of gold be arrived at Dalles from Canal river as far north as British possessions. The advices from Washington Territory state that the

feated by the council. A bill has been introduced the Legislature to organize the disputed territory Henry county. The schooner Harney, laden with U. S. governme stores, was stove in a storm on the 4th ult., and the cal

go damaged to the extent of \$3,000.

The British government had ordered the troops from San Juan until the question was settled. Business at San Francisco was dull. Coal was settled in price. It is said now at Mobile that the cotton crop will am

to about 4,200,000 bales. There are rumors that some 0 planters are holding back their cotton for better prices. EFFECTS OF THE SECTIONAL EXCITEMENT .- Not

connected with the trade of this city, informed us y January, instant, his business was about fifty per or what it was for corresponding time last year; that the first thirteen days of January, by a similar con The steam ship Cahawha, from Havans, January 19, has ness to be a fair index to the business generally of city. Our merchant informant attributed this cond of things to the sectional prejudices existing in the natics, who, regardless of law and reason, keep up impression that a much larger portion of the Philip